

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 29TH, 1896.

NUMBER 53

WILSON, SONS & CO.  
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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Tug Boats always ready for service.

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Successors of  
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And various builders of railway cars: passenger and freight; also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles of American manufacture.

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BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

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and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the  
town (plano inclinado, rua de Riachuelo) to this hotel, and  
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comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most  
magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor  
and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen  
of distinction.

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TRAUX ET  
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Translations from English into Portuguese  
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[December 29th, 1896.]

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Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of  
March 29th, 1891.Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,  
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable  
conditions.G. C. Anderson, Agent  
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or the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company,  
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(£3,600,860), having received the respective premium  
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INSURANCE COMPANY, LTDCapital £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund £1,328,751  
Uncalled capital £2,400,751Agent: P. E. Swarwick,  
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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"  
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

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Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;E. REMY MARTIN & CO.,  
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YELLOW-FEVER  
PREVENTIVE

## PIREXINA

This remedy is the most powerful known to date for the  
following diseases, viz:Yellow-fever, Typhus, Pneumosin, Scarlet-fever,  
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For sale at the

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VIUVA MARTINS.

Sole property now of

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The best disinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially  
during epidemics.

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Young Englishman speaking and writing  
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clerk, has several years experience in  
business. Best of References.Address X.  
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The launch "Marlin" fitted with steam pump capable of  
discharging at the rate of 1,000 litres per minute ready at  
a moment's notice.

Melles. M. &amp; E. NATTE &amp; CO.

Feather-Flowers, Insects, Humming Birds and a large As-  
sortment of Birds, Butterflies and other objects of natural  
history and curiosities from Brazil; also Views of Rio  
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CORNER OF

Rua Sete de Setembro.

This establishment disposes of a first class service, well  
ventilated rooms, and all possible accommodations,  
teat drinks and chops.  
Open until 1 a.m.David Duran,  
PROPRIETOR.

## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General,

Rua General Camara, to the following:

NAUMANN, Julius—Left his native town, Zemplenburg, Germany, about a year ago for the city of Janeiro, Information regarding him is desired at the British consulate.

Rio Janeiro, October 29th, 1896.

## Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician,  
Office: 28, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours  
from 8 to 3 o'clock.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY, No. 20  
Rua da Cidade.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-  
ENCY, Rua da Sete de Setembro No. 72—Os salas, the  
Holy Scriptures, Portuguese, English, French, German,  
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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35, Rua da Saude, 1st floor. Library open from 8 a.m.  
to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours: from 8 a.m.  
to 1 o'clock p.m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron  
A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—An extradition treaty has been negotiated  
between Great Britain and Chile.—Two torpedo cruisers built for the Chilean  
government, will leave England for Valparaiso on  
January 1st.—The Chilean minister of finance estimates the  
public revenue for 1897 at \$80,150,000, and the  
expenditure at \$80,805,970.—A Valparaiso telegram of the 26th says that  
the saltpetre trade in Chile is paralysed and that  
great prejudices are resulting.—Telegrams from Iquique state that the crisis  
in that place still continues, and great difficulties  
are experienced by the people in supporting them-  
selves.—A Valparaiso telegram of the 26th says that  
Mr. G. W. Fishback has arrived there, charged  
with the inspection of the American consulates in  
South America.—The *Mercurio* of Valparaiso is opposing the  
government project of a military port at Talcahuano,  
which will cost eighteen millions and will  
compel another foreign loan.—A Lima telegram of the 25th says that a new  
regulation appears to be imminent in Peru. A  
squadron of cavalry has been sent to Moquegua  
to oppose an invasion organizing under Colonel  
Mas.—The cruisers *Blanco Encalada* and *Presidente*  
*Pinto*, and the torpedo-cruiser *Lynch*, have been  
commissioned to escort President Errázuriz on his  
projected visit to Punta Arenas, Straits of Mag-  
ellan.—A Valparaiso telegram of the 22nd announces  
the loss of the Chilean steamer *Miramar* in a storm  
near Coquimbo. The crew was saved with diffi-  
culty and the vessel and cargo are considered a  
total loss.—A company has been incorporated in the United  
States, with a nominal capital of \$20,000,000,  
for the purpose of developing coal mines in Peru.  
It will be known as the Pacific Company, and will  
probably not achieve a very great success.—The general council of health, at a recent  
meeting, adopted a resolution to petition con-  
gress to abolish duties on tea, coffee, mate,  
and cacao, with the view of promoting the use  
of these articles among the poorer classes. —*Chi-  
litan Times*, Nov. 25.—A treaty has just been signed between Chile  
and Bolivia, by which the latter cedes to the former  
the Antofagasta, Tarija, Tacna and Atacama.  
Chile gains by this treaty 259,000 kilometres of ter-  
ritory, 55 million dollars of revenue, and 118,232  
inhabitants. Chile has grown by 263,000 kilo-  
metres of territory and 191,448 of acquired popu-  
lation since 1842. —*Southern Cross*.—The chamber of deputies is engaged in the  
consideration of a new customs tariff which has  
been framed to protect native industries against  
foreign competition. It is divided into seven ac-  
tions comprising articles subject to 60, 35, 25, 15  
and 5 per cent., others subject to special duties,  
and others duty free. It is in general favour,  
and will probably pass Congress with but slight  
alterations. —*Chilican Times*, Nov. 25.—The imports of Chile in 1895 were valued at  
\$69,206,554, and the exports at \$72,9,188.2.  
Among the countries participating in this trade  
were:

Imports from	Exports to
Great Britain	\$32,86,959
Germany	17,299,039
Argentina	8,035,668
Australia	5,141,351
United States	4,579,614
Peru	4,455,388
France	1,614,059
Uruguay	498,443
Brazil	301,066

—The customs tariff for the in-coming year has  
been revised with great care, and, in the opinion  
of those who have studied the subject with delib-  
eration, will tend to encourage native enterprise  
without in any way decreasing—and, perhaps,  
even swelling—the national revenue. Of per-  
haps, equal importance as a revision of the customs  
is a reform in the administration of that branch of  
public service, in which a shocking degree of cor-  
ruption has long existed. A tax on cattle im-  
posed via the *Cordillera* from the Argentine re-  
public will be imposed from the commencement of  
1897. The tax is light, and should not much in-  
crease the price of meat; but as the herds annually driven over the Andes in the an-  
terior, and afterwards fattened in the Chilean valleys,  
amounts to about \$800,000, the tax should bring  
in a fair sum. — Chilean correspondence of *Finan-  
cial News*, Dec. 3.



[December 29th, 1896.]

## PRESENTS

FOR

## NEW YEAR.

A CASE OF WINE

OR

A CASE OF CHAMPAGNE

OR

A CASE OF LIQUEUR

OR

A BOX OF CIGARS,

Can be obtained from

CRASHLEY &amp; CO.

Caixa 906.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67

The Best Scotch Whiskey  
IS THE  
MOUNTAIN DEWRobertson, Sanderson & Co.  
LeithSole Agents for Rio:  
ALFREDO, MENDES & MARQUES  
34, RUA DO OUVIDORSole Agents for Santos:  
CHARLES CULTY & Cie.

## CLEVELAND BICYCLES



Light, Strong, Easy running.

Removable Clincher Tyres.

Dust Proof Bearings.

Reversible Handle Bars.

Hardened Steel Chain.

Diamond and Drop Frame.

WHEELS KEPT IN STOCK.

MITCHELL &amp; COLE,

57, OUVIDOR.

## COOK WANTED.

A first-class cook can hear of a good situation by calling at this office. Testimonials required.

Birmingham Hardware Merchant,  
old established house, well up in all branches, wishes to  
dispose of large firm in the Bessemer to buy and ship for  
them all their English goods on commission.  
Prompt shipment and lowest prices guaranteed. Correspondence invited.  
Address "Hardware Merchant, c/o Indian & Colonial  
Advertising Co., 3, Whitefriars St, London, E. C."

## → HUGO BRILL ←

Only Establishment in Brazil for cutting  
precious stones.Speciality in BRAZILIAN stones, like  
Tourmalines, Emeralds, Topaz, Amethysts,  
Chrysotiles, Fancy stones,  
Agates from Rio Grande do Sul,  
Cameos and

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12, Rua Gonçalves Dias, 12  
RIO DE JANEIRO

## WANTED

Board and residence in Petrópolis.

Apply to X.

c/o Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.  
67 Rua do Ouvidor.The Western and Brazilian Telegraph  
Company, Limited.All persons having addresses registered in this office are  
requested to renew them without delay as all addresses are  
cancelled on the 31st inst.

Rio de Janeiro 31 December 1896.

## ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF  
SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendered papers of various colors.

American Commercial Envelopes,  
made from the best white and tinted papers.LINEN ENVELOPES,  
made from the best qualities of linen papers known in theUnited States.  
These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.  
Samples may be seen at theTypographia Aldina  
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

## HOTEL RIO DE JANEIRO

## GEORGE'S

Lunch Room and Restaurant.

Recently renovated and improved throughout. The most  
conveniently located restaurant in the city, being situated in  
the heart of the banking district and within a minute's walk  
of the Praça and Postoffice. Special pains taken to provide  
a first-class table and prompt service.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA, NO. 8.

1st floor.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

— The restrictions on the press in Uruguay  
were removed last week.— There were 274 suicides in Buenos Aires in  
1895, and the evil is steadily increasing.— The suicidal mania is again reviving in Buenos Aires. The subject deserves careful study, for surely there must be some preventable cause  
for these epidemics.— The *Nacional* appeared yesterday morning  
with two blank editorial columns, one headed "In  
full Dictatorship," and the other "From Triumph  
to Triumph." The rest was left to the imagination  
of the reader.—Montevideo Times, Dec. 4.— The military bands are playing in the plazas  
of an evening, as is the summer custom, but the  
number of people that go to listen to them just  
now is exceedingly reduced. We suppose this is  
due to the disagreeable state of the atmosphere,  
which may find unhealthy.—Montevideo Times.— It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.  
Whilst business in general is almost at a standstill,  
it is satisfactory to learn that one firm is making a  
rapid fortune, owing to sudden access of business.  
This is the military outfitting firm known as  
Portaria and Co., of which Deputy Atreaga of the  
*Nacional* is principal partner.—Montevideo Times.— A private cable just received from Dr. Drees  
announces that he and Mrs. Drees sailed from New  
York yesterday per steamer *Campagna* for England  
and they will arrive in Buenos Aires about the middle  
of January. Bishop Vincent has already left  
New York for Brazil and will go to Para and Manaus  
and afterwards come to Buenos Aires. The  
Bishop will preside at the next annual conference  
which is to meet on February 17th and will proba-  
bly be held in Santiago, Chile.—B. A. Herald,  
Dec. 6.— The Argentine minister of finance, Dr. J. J.  
Romero, has resigned, and the minister of foreign  
affairs, Dr. Amanco Alcorta, has assumed tempo-  
rary charge of the portfolio.— It must be acknowledged that our native con-  
temporaries accept the gag imposed upon them  
very heartily and, whilst avoiding forbidden  
subjects, content themselves with remarks upon  
the Matabees, the failures of General Weyler to  
suppress the revolution in Cuba, the threatening  
aspect of the weather, the necessity of a sharp  
storm to clear the atmosphere and purify the air,  
and such like harmless and insignificant topics,  
which have suddenly assumed unusual interest in  
the eyes of their readers.—Montevideo Times,  
Dec. 4.— About the 15th instant the great summer  
attraction of the season will be inaugurated at the  
Arcadia gardens. A long incline has been built and  
a large lake has been made into which boats  
will plunge as they pass down the incline. The ar-  
rangement is so perfect that accidents are imposs-  
ible and this novelty has been very popular in the  
States and in Europe where more than 2000 were  
in operation last season. The gardens will be  
lighted with pretty colored lights and made as attrac-  
tive as possible for the visitors.—Buenos-Aires  
Herald.From, *The Statist*, London, Dec. 5.

## BRAZILIAN MISMANAGEMENT.

To the Editors of "The Statist."

Sir.—Mr. Girardot's letter in your issue of the  
14th inst. (Nov.) will acidity allay the anxiety left  
for the financial future of Brazil.Calling the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio the *Times*  
of South America is very pretty dictum, only—  
which prints a mass of matter, most of which would  
be rejected by the *Times*—does not carry, nor  
deserve, anything like the weight your corres-  
pondent attaches to it.The managers of the banks your correspondent  
mentions have no interests, and cannot be expected  
to publish their views of the situation. They may  
say that the situation is about the same as it was  
last year—they may not add that it was bad then  
already—and that then there remained some little hope  
of possible improvement; which hope is now  
diminishing, and which may vanish altogether  
when the search-light of publicity is directed  
towards the state of affairs. It is not quite safe in  
Brazil to be outspoken on public matters.First-class, well-managed banks can do a most  
remunerative business in such times, therefore need  
not find fault with the state of affairs which gives  
them golden opportunities. People who have  
sufficient cash wish for the most perfect security obtain-  
able, and therefore deposit their cash at low rates  
of interest; whilst people who want advances don't  
bargain much about the rates of interest charged.  
Careful bank managers can, and do, closely scrutinize  
the securities tendered. Merchants who have  
to remit to Europe look more to the signatories on the  
drafts than to a fraction in the rate of exchange,  
and sellers of bills with shipping documents  
bargain rather to the banks than to speculators.  
Banking profits result from this state of affairs,  
which are not dreamt of in Europe.What is at the bottom of the prevailing distrust  
in Brazilian finance is:—1. That as nobody in Brazil, nor out of it, knows  
how much paper currency is in circulation, the  
value of the paper currency has therefore fallen to  
less than one-third of its face value in gold.2. That the budget of the government cannot  
be correct, because nobody can tell at what rate of  
exchange its liabilities in Europe will have to be  
provided for.3. That these is frightened mismanagement in all  
public departments, including the custom-house, the  
administration of the state railways, the post-  
office, etc.4. That it is a notorious fact that the state bank,  
the Banco da Republica do Brazil, holds an iner-  
able amount of depreciated, unsaleable paper of  
all sorts, which nobody believes to be written down  
to its actual value, which in many cases is next  
to nil.5. That a very large number of traders have  
claims against the government which they cannot  
get adjusted, and that these creditors of the Brazilian  
government get tired of waiting, and that their  
creditors, in turn, lose hope of ever being paid.6. That no reforms can be expected from a  
legislative assembly which votes the expulsion  
from the country of a newspaper correspondent  
who says unpleasant truths, and which has so little  
common-sense that it voted last year a further  
increase of the import duties, in the face of a solemn  
official report from the inspector-general of customs  
that the exaggerated existing duties were producing  
a steadily declining revenue.7. That there is increasing discontent in the  
provinces with the central government of the  
Estados Unidos da Republica do Brazil, whose  
motto is "Order and Progress," but whose admin-  
istration is a curious example of disorder and  
anarchy. Your obedient servant.

W.

THE *Figaro* published on January 10th, a tabular  
statement of the naval force of the great  
European powers and the United States. The  
total, which comprises torpedo-boats but excludes  
all vessels not of recent type, is given as follows:  
England, 288; Italy, 204; Germany, 177; Austria,  
76; Russia, 103; France, 308; United States,  
37. The preponderance of France in the list is  
due to the great number of torpedo-boats she  
owns—216 against England's 105.THE largest savings and building-loan associa-  
tion in the world is the Birkbeck Building Society  
of London, England, which was organized in 1851,  
and which, according to its forty-fourth annual  
report recently issued, has assets of \$36,250,000.  
The receipts of this association during the year  
1895 were over \$62,000,000, a gain of over \$12,  
000,000 on the preceding year. Since its organiza-  
tion the society has received from its members  
over \$25,000,000. At the close of 1895 it had  
56,200 shares of stock in force, 11,832 share-  
holders and 43,999 patrons carrying savings ac-  
counts.

THE RIO NEWS  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rue Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 29th, 1896.

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Owing to the excessive depreciation of the currency and the consequent increase in the currency cost of publishing this periodical, it has become necessary to make still another increase in our local subscription rate, which for the coming year will be 30,000 to all points in Brazil. This small increase is much below the equivalent to the £2 sterling which has been the subscription from the beginning, but we still live in hopes that the exchange rate will improve and thus bring our currency and sterling rates more nearly equivalent. We trust that this trifling modification in our subscription rate, which will enable us to meet the increased currency cost of publication and also enable us to continue the issue of twelve pages, will meet the cordial approval of all our old subscribers.

By a decree of yesterday's date and published this morning, the executive provides for the redemption of the currency in conformity with the provisions of law No. 427 of the 9th inst. This decree provides that the currency shall be gradually withdrawn until its value is equivalent to four milreis per oitava of gold 22 carats fine. For this purpose the following recourses are provided: (1) The product of 50,000 4% gold apolices, 1,000\$ each, from the deposits to guarantee the bank issues; (2) the interest and amortization on the 80,000,000\$ bonus just converted; (3) the instalments received from the Banco da Republica in settlement of its debt to the treasury, the total to be not less than 100,000,000\$; (4) the annual surpluses in the budget; (5) two-thirds of the product of the lease of the state railways while exchange is below 18 pence, and one-third while exchange is above 18 pence. With these resources the minister of finance will redeem to per cent of the currency circulation in 1897, 15 per cent in 1898, 20 per cent in 1899, 25 per cent in 1900, until convertibility can be maintained. The sums destined to the purposes of redemption, but not applied, shall be converted into gold and deposited in the treasury as a permanent conversion fund. To increase or renew this fund, import duties may be collected in gold when exchange rises above 18 pence.

It is to be deeply regretted that the government has neglected to carry out its scheme of reducing public expenditures in the one department where it could best be done. This country is at peace and has no international quarrel on hand, consequently it has no need of a large army. A small military establishment, just large enough to garrison the forts and arsenals and to preserve order in districts subject to Indian raids, is all that can reasonably be required. The police work of the country should be left to the civil authorities, and the maintenance of a large garrison in this capital should at once be terminated. Instead of doing this, however, we hear of no economies in the war department whatever beyond the vague assertion that all orders for war material not urgently necessary will be suspended, and that recruiting will also

be suspended. But this is not economy. To desist from buying what one does not want may be praiseworthy, but it is a poor substitute for economy. What the country needs is a reduction in the army, accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the costs of maintenance. It wants a suspension in the purchase of arms and munitions. And it wants the military schools cut down to a point where they will serve the actual needs of the army, and nothing more. In this last item, there seems to be an increase in expenditure, not a reduction. For an army nominally 28,000 strong, but actually not exceeding 20,000 men, the country is maintaining three military schools, which will be attended next year by 1,965 officers and cadets, or about seven times the number educated at the one military school in the United States. This is a gross abuse. There is no possible employment for so many officers. One school of 200 to 250 students would fill every requirement. In addition to this the country supports another military college, and some two or three subaltern's schools. If there is to be any genuine economy, all these unnecessary institutions must be closed up.

Among the concessions which the government should grant to the company leasing the Central railway is that of improving the water front of the Gambôa station, erecting storehouses on the reclaimed land and shipping coffee direct from its own wharves. Such a concession would not only be of great value to the railway company, but it would be of incalculable benefit to the coffee trade. At present coffee is brought down to this station, then carted to the commissario's deposits, then to the ensacadores' deposits for blending and packing, and then to the D. Pedro docks for shipment. All these transfers involve much expense, much waste through leakage, accidents, etc., and no slight loss from theft. They imply a loss both to the planter and to the foreign buyer, and they compel the employment of many hands, which are not at all necessary in the economical handling of the product. To cut down these avoidable expenditures would be of advantage to everybody, except the intermediate laborers whose services will no longer be required, to the gleaners who pick up the waste grains about the storehouses and to the thieves who find abundant opportunities for theft in these frequent transfers. If the railway company were permitted to store and ship the coffee at the Gambôa station, it could build and lease the necessary storehouses to the commissarios and ensacadores, and the trade could be concentrated in one place without the necessity and expense of transportation through the streets. There would be much less waste, and the loss by theft would be reduced to a minimum. Still further, by running out suitable piers, provided with light railways, vessels would be able to receive cargo alongside, with a great saving of time and expense. As for the D. Pedro docks, they can be turned to some other use. The need of economising time and expense in the coffee trade is urgent, and the government should use every effort to satisfy it. A good business-like administration of the Central railway will be of great benefit to the trade, but it will fall far short of its needs until permission is given to store, blend and ship the product at the Gambôa station itself.

This morning was published the executive decree regulating the lease of the state railways in accordance with law No. 427 of the 9th inst. The call for tenders, however, has not yet appeared. By the terms of this decree the lease will be for 60 years, but it is not stated whether the roads may be leased separately or not. The price will consist of a single payment of £5,000,000, at the time of signing the contract, and annual instalments thereafter to complete the total, together with 20 per cent of the excess over 12 per cent a year on the capital. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that £5,000 had been deposited at some place designated by the government, which deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to sign the contract. This contract must be signed within 30 days of the announcement of the acceptance of the proposal. The expense of fiscalization must be borne by the lessee, who must pay 100,000\$ a year for that purpose. This is exorbitant. The lessee must maintain the lines, rolling-stock and buildings, and deliver them in good order to the government at the end of the contract without

Indemnization. The lessee will have preference for the construction of branches and extensions, and also for new suburban lines, and will enjoy the same favor granted to other railway companies. The lessee will also have the right to revise the tariffs, subject to the approval of the government, and may employ the sliding scale to meet fluctuations in exchange. The government reserves the right to take temporary possession for military purposes, subject to indemnization. The government also reserves the right to resume ownership after 30 years, subject to indemnity based on returns for the last five years. The company must be subject to the courts of the national capital, and must maintain a legal representative there, should the said company be domiciled abroad. The government reserves the right to impose fines of 2,000\$ to 20,000\$ and to rescind the contract in cases to be hereafter specified. The rights of half-pay and annuities enjoyed by certain employees are guaranteed in accordance with existing laws, and in case employees are deprived of their places they will have preference in seeking employment in the telegraph and postal services, or in others. Unfortunately, the decree is not clear in regard to where responsibility rests for the half-pay and annuity payments. No private company could reasonably assume such an obligation.

## THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

With the completion of its new isolated fever ward, the Strangers' Hospital may now be considered fully equipped for the work it was designed to do. When we consider how small in number our two English-speaking colonies really are, how exceptionally difficult and critical the years have been through which we have passed since the hospital was founded, and how rigidly we have been shut out from all the public assistance upon which institutions of this character commonly depend, it must be admitted that we have done surprisingly well. In fact, we have accomplished a work, incomplete as it may still be, which few English-speaking colonies, if any, can parallel. Within the brief period of five years we have raised over 400,000\$ in cash through donations and annual subscriptions and have earned about 90,000\$ from the treatment of patients. We have built a hospital with the funds thus supplied which has been admired and praised by everyone who has visited it, for its comfortable appointments, its homelike character, its beautiful surroundings, and its adaptability to the care of the sick in a climate like this. It is not complete, nor is it perfect; but still as a re-adaptation and extension of a rambling, old-fashioned private residence into a hospital it must be admitted that we have obtained exceptionally good results with the material in hand. At any rate, within these short five years we have adapted and constructed a hospital large enough to accommodate 70 patients without crowding, besides a numerous staff of nurses and servants. The present valuation of the property, which includes some four acres of ground, only a part of which is actually used, is 325,150\$670, the balance of the amounts received having been expended on maintenance, staff and the treatment of patients. Since the hospital was opened on January 8th, 1893, to June 30th last, 496 patients have been admitted for treatment, of which 262 were suffering from yellow fever. Of these last mentioned cases 173 were discharged cured and 89 died, showing the exceptionally low death rate of 30 per cent, including the large number of malarial cases received. During the past year this rate was reduced to 26 per cent. From these returns it will be seen that the hospital has fully realized the expectations of its friends, and has more than justified the confidence which they have bestowed upon it. In the future, as its facilities for treating the sick are increased and improved, it may be confidently expected that it will yield still better results.

At the present moment the hospital is prepared to receive general cases all the year round, which it has thus far been unable to do in the fever season. The fever ward, which contains 24 beds, is completely separated and isolated and will interfere in any degree with the treatment of other diseases. It is provided with all the facilities which have thus far been found efficacious in the treatment of fever, and it will be much more convenient for the nurses than the wards in the old hospital.

As the construction of this pavilion has cost about fifty per cent more than the original estimate, owing to the decline in exchange, increased cost of labor and materials, and some unforeseen expenses, a large deficit has resulted, which, added to the loans raised for its construction and to a small debt previously incurred in the building of a nurses' residence, renders it necessary for the directors to again appeal to the friends of the hospital for assistance. The institution is now in a position where it can easily earn its own maintenance, and this, with the good record it is able to show we confidently believe will do. But the debt must be met, however, and it is best that it should be liquidated as soon as possible through the medium of donations in order to leave its management free from all embarrassments of that nature. The erection of the isolated pavilion for the treatment of yellow fever was made compulsory by the health authorities, who declined to permit the further treatment of fever under the same roof with other cases. The expenditure therefore was obligatory, unless the directors should choose to confine their work to yellow fever alone, which did not seem feasible.

In conclusion we can assure those who have taken a warm personal interest in this institution, that the funds donated have been expended only upon urgent and necessary work, with the view of promoting its efficiency and usefulness. No further expenditures in that direction will now be required. The work done in the treatment of the sick has been signal success and the number of patients seeking admission has steadily increased from year to year. In all respects therefore, the Strangers' Hospital has fully justified its foundation and merits the continued confidence and support of its friends.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

— In Seigie the municipal council of Divina Pastora has been deposed.

— The last Ca mele, a native resident in Pernambuco, died on the 17th inst.

— The Peruvian transport of war *Constitucion* has left Para on her return to Callao.

— The corner-stone of a new market was laid at Desterro, Santa Catarina, yesterday.

— Telegrams from Rio Grande do Sul announce the death of General Mamede Barreto at Uruguayana.

— The Italian cruiser *Piemonte* arrived at Bahia on the 26th inst., where she will await orders from Rome.

— It is reported that 400 armed men have left Bahia for the purpose of joining Antonio Coutinho.

— The supply of water now furnished to the city of S. Paulo amounts, according to the *Estado*, to 20,370,000 litres per day.

— In S. Paulo the police has prohibited the issue of a paper called the *Menchi*, which is considered offensive in the Indians.

— In Ceara the 21st inst. in disturbance caused by calets and policemen five of the latter and three of the former were wounded.

— The elections in S. Paulo promise to be somewhat confusing. There are nationalist (Jacobins), federalist (Glycerio) party and parlia-mariano tickets in the field and at some points it is said that the imperialists will vote.

— Boiando Indians have massacred 30 persons in the vicinity of Porto da União in the Polish colony of Linhares, in the state of Parana. The *Pátria do Paraná* recommends poisoning the Indians. Evidently filibusteras continue to prevail in certain circles.

— Great Scott! The *Clarim* says that the *Portuguese* ("the enemies of this country") are spreading false reports about the sanitary state of Linhares. The aforesaid "enemies" will sweep the whole country by declaring that its internal climate promotes perspiration.

— Gov. Marinho Gómez, who owes his place to the military intervention of federal troops in the affairs of S. Paulo, has sent a two column telegram to the press protesting against such intervention, notwithstanding it happens to be against him. Whether he keeps or loses his office, it is to be hoped that he will profit by the lesson.

— From all indications the elections on the 30th in Parana, Ceará, Sergipe, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande and other states, will be farcical in every case of the world. There is really no liberty of suffrage, for the fear of forced recruitment drives men away from the polls, while influential relatives and slavish relatives defeat every attempt to overthrow the party in power. It is needless to add that such proceedings will absolutely defeat every attempt on the part of really honest and patriotic men to give the country a good government.

— The election in Campos promises to be lively. Dr. Dr. N. P. Pequeno is now in opposition, consequently he feels that the government is coercing the voters. He telegraphs that the police are going about with loaded rifles. On the other side, the good republicans of Glycerio's federal party telegraph that N. P. has been receiving arms from Rio and São Paulo and has distributed them among his followers. In that case we may expect to hear of a lively fight in Campos on the 30th. As both sides are divided republicans, intent on saving the republic, the now is quite proper and legitimate.

[December 29th, 1896.]

The governor of Santa Catarina has prohibited the organization of electoral boards in conformity with art. 2 of the new election law.

In the 2nd congressional district of Pernambuco Dr. Alcides Marques presents himself as a monogalist candidate for the chamber of deputies.

In S. Paulo on the 23rd inst. the public carriage drivers struck on account of new regulations issued by the police. Thirty of them were arrested.

Vicente Machado and Glycerio are at loggerheads. The latter wishes to elect Dr. Francisco Torres to congress from Piauá and the former opposes it.

According to the *Commerce de S. Paulo* thieving has grown into alarming proportions at Jahu, where one of the gangs of thieves has adopted the motto "Vem a mim e que é voz."

Nilo Peçanha, who is trying to be re-elected in congress, telegraphs that his life is in danger and asks Vice-President Manoel Victorino to send an army officer to Campos to protect him. Why not send Capt. Avila?

A fever epidemic "of bad character" (presumably yellow fever) has broken out at Pirassununga, São Paulo, and several deaths have already occurred. The *Opinião* advises the people to withdraw from town.

It is stated that the people of Rodeio, alarmed at the report that the 24th battalion of infantry is to be stationed there, are beginning to remove. It is an eloquent illustration of the esteem in which our military protectors are held.

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Dr. Homero Baptista telegraphs from Alegrete that the notorious João Francisco, at the head of 700 men is pressing citizens into military service, setting houses and committing other abuses for the purpose of overawing opposition voters and keeping them from the polls on the 30th.

Julião Casilhos has declared that the electoral boards shall not receive the votes of the federalists whose names were stricken from the lists of voters during the war, even though they present legal certificates proving their right to vote. The president of the federal executive committee has telegraphed to the Vice-President informing him of this and inquiring to whom he must apply in order to obtain protection from violence for voters.

It is stated that Casilhos has caused to be printed 3,000 voters' certificates for the soldiers of his military brigade.

The widow of Guimardo Sacava is said to be at present in Pelotas for the purpose of learning whether there is any prospect of obtaining compensation for the property which she has lost through depredations committed by government troops.

From data recently published it appears that, while the public expenditure of the state is increasing, the production has decreased. In 1891 there were exported 33,935,773 kilos of carne seca and in 1895 only 21,709,201 kilos. At the saladero of Pelotas, Cacteosa and Quarahy in 1891-92 there were slaughtered 520,181 head of cattle and in 1895-96 only 190,228. Cattle-breeding, as is well known, is the principal industry in the state.

The public expenditure has increased from 4,028,326,000 in 1891 to 8,524,493\$ in 1895.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

It is stated that the employees of the Pernambuco Central railway have received no pay for four months.

On Friday two men were killed by a locomotive near the great tunnel and another by a suburban train near the station of S. Christovão.

On Tuesday last in consequence of want of water for the engine, there was an interruption of an hour and a half in the service of the Santa Teresa electric cars.

On the S. Paulo and Rio Grande railway contractors were recently engaged in laying rails between Castro and Ponta Grossa and between the latter place and Entre Rios.

According to a telegram published in the *Commerce de S. Paulo*, Rothschild and Minister Bernardino de Campos have recently been engaged for some time in a telegraphic correspondence in regard to the lease of the Central railway.

It is announced that the Sapoacuhy company will open to traffic to day 8 kilometers of railway connecting the Santa Isabel line with that of Santa Anna. It will also open to traffic 12 kilometers of railway in the state of Minas Geraes.

There was a great delay in the starting of trains at the Central station in this city on Wednesday evening last, because of a lack of water. This great scarcity of water ought to arouse the authorities to a very lively sense of the grave consequences threatened.

The *Journal do Commercio* of this morning intimates that there is something very crooked in the recent call for tenders for supplying coal to the Central railway, and hints at a private understanding previous to the issue of the call. There is an old contention between the *Journal* and the coal contractors.

For the operating expenses of the Paulo Afonso railway during the present year there was appropriated the sum of 254,179\$215. In the budget for 1897 this sum has been reduced to 199,020\$850 and the minister of industry and director of the road have, it is said, put their heels together and discovered that they need not spend more than 160,178\$. It is to be hoped, then, that the expenditure will be really restricted to this sum.

In Bahia on the 14th inst. a family on taking a tram was insulted by the conductor, who was called to order by some of the passengers. Then the tram was attacked by a band of 40 conductors and drivers and the passengers, consisting of men, women and children, were roughly handled. The rioters afterwards stoned a house and caused other disturbances. On the 16th five of the drivers were arrested. This led to a strike, which, however, lasted only a few hours.

#### COFFEE NOTES

It is curious that no one has as yet suggested the organization of some association to protect the coffee planter against losses in gambling and other costly vices.

The editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* claims to have seen a telegram from New York stating that a trust had been organized there for controlling trade in coffee imported from Brazil.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Centro da Lavra e Commercio has been called for day after tomorrow at 1 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of devising means to protect planters against loss through speculation in coffee guias.

It is asserted that the state governments of Minas Geraes, S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo and Bahia have decided to abandon their scheme for promoting an increase in the consumption of Brazilian coffee. This is sensible. They could spend large sums on the scheme and get very little benefit from it. And even if they could, why should the government seek to promote the interests of any one special class, to the prejudice of all others?

#### LOCAL NOTES

Dr. Ubaldino do Amaral is the lawyer of the suspended custom-house officials.

A fire engine station was inaugurated at Tijucas on the morning of the 25th inst.

Rumors are current that there will be trouble in this city during the elections of the 30th inst.

On Rua de S. Christovão four policemen on Friday last brutally assaulted a poor laborer and rubbed him of his watch and chain end of \$8 in money.

There was a collision on the bay Saturday evening, a ferry-boat running into a vessel which was being towed up the bay. The ferry-boat was slightly damaged.

Many persons, it is stated, are obtaining permission to visit the Friburgo police, on which the government, notwithstanding its retrenchment policy, is said to be expending large sums of money.

It is said that many legally registered voters in the Candelaria parish could not obtain their diplomas, owing to the dilatoriness of the officials. Such neglect of duty will unavoidably lead to bitter complaints.

On Christmas day occurred the death of Councilor Antonio de Souza Martins, a member of the supreme tribunal and solicitor-general of the republic. He was born very nearly 68 years ago at Oeiras, Piauá, and had held many important judicial offices during his long professional career.

The many friends of Capt. G. M. Hicks, the popular skipper of the R. M. S. *Dunbar*, will be pleased to hear of his appointment as superintendent of the Royal Mail service at Southampton. We shall regret to lose Capt. Hicks at this end of the line, but he deserves the promotion received and will have a flood of congratulations from the thousands of passengers who have had the good fortune to travel with him.

On Christmas morning the *Diário Oficial* published an official announcement that the government has no candidates in the approaching elections and will not intervene. And yet the police and military forces are everywhere interfering with the organization of election boards and with the liberty of voters. If the government will make an example of some of these officials, we shall then believe its announcement.

It is not a little undignified and out of keeping with his high office for a member of the supreme tribunal to serve as chairman of a Cuban committee? We are not surprised at anything Dr. Lucio Mendonça feels inclined to do, for he is essentially a partisan, but surely he ought not to forget the judicial character of the highest court of the country, and the necessity of keeping himself free from every relationship which might reflect upon that court.

A Washington telegram of the 22nd says that Minister Dupuy de Lome has transmitted to President Cleveland the thanks of the Spanish government for the friendly sentiments expressed in his message. And it is not only a few days ago that Mr. Spain was in a ferment over the alleged unfriendly sentiments of that same message, and even the *Figaro* and other anti-American organs in Paris were in a fine state of indignation over it. Verily the race of fools is a prolific one, and it fills the whole earth!

A municipal election was held in this city on Sunday. The number of aldermen to be elected was 15 and there were about 150 candidates. According to the returns received about 11,000 votes were cast. The federal republican party carried the elections, their candidates obtaining about 5,000 votes, of which nearly half belong to the 3rd district. They succeeded in electing 12 of their candidates. One candidate of the federal democratic party and one independent candidate were elected in the 1st district and one independent candidate in the 3rd district. There is much complaint of fraud and there were some disturbances. The most important of these was at the station of Meyer, where fire-arms were freely used for about 15 minutes and several persons were wounded.

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The scandal connected with the Santa Rita de Cassia orphans' asylum mentioned in our last has developed a new and darker phase. Suspecting something worse, the orphans' judge privately interrogated some of the girls, and discovered that the infamous wretch, Basilio de Moraes, had been plying for some time as a philandering scoundrel, who had not only been speculating on the charitable feelings of the people, but he had been seducing the poor little creatures entrusted to his care. It was obtained that he had seduced five of the little girls in the asylum, and then orders were issued for his arrest. He was caught in Meyer, where he was concealed. It is to be hoped that he will promptly be sentenced to imprisonment for life. Such a monster can have no claim on public sympathy.

Complaints are becoming very urgent in regard to the delays in dispatching merchandise through the custom-house. It is said that the suspension of several examiners (*conferentes*) is the cause, because no substitutes have been appointed, but we are inclined to think that neglect of duty and extraordinarily short days (some officials are not on duty over two hours) are really at the bottom of the trouble.

It would be interesting to know the number of suicides in this city during the past year. We are inclined to believe the percentage is large.

The minister of marine has ordered money to be given as a Christmas present to the janitors and messengers of his department, but it is not stated whether this is at his own expense or at that of the treasury.

Yesterday was sensibly the hottest day of the season thus far experienced, but happily a sharp rain-storm came up toward evening and gave us some slight relief. It came just in time, for our water supply is running short.

An accusation is published to the effect that the election board in the Gloria parish is in possession of some three or four hundred names of dead persons, which will be used to manufacture unsatisfactory majorities on the 30th.

The minister of industry writes to that of foreign affairs that the Polish immigrants in Paraná are at work on their farms and are perfectly contented. The aged and infirm, he says, receive assistance from the state government.

According to the count of the *República*, orgae of the federal republican party, that party obtained about 6,000 votes at the municipal election on Sunday and elected all its candidates. In view of the frauds evidently committed, and of the unscrupulous character of the managers of the election, this result is not at all surprising.

The war department has decided that during the coming year the military schools may be extended by 705 officers and 1,200 cadets, distributed as follows: Rio de Janeiro school, 300 officers and 445 cadets; Ceará school, 165 officers and 425 cadets; Rio Grande school, 300 officers and 330 cadets. There is no sign of economy in this direction.

The election of the municipal council was held yesterday. The abuses, frauds and criminal attempts practised in some sections, sadly accentuate the continual decadence of political habits and the want of respect for law and morality in those who authorize and explore them to the benefit of their cupidity and their ambitions. — *Jornal do Commercio*, Dec. 28th.

#### BUSINESS NOTES

The cable between New York and Heil, belonging to a French company, was opened to traffic at the beginning of the month.

A Pan-American exposition, to show the progress made during the century, is now proposed for 1899, to be held at Niagara Falls, U.S. A.

The shipments of rubber from Manaus and Pará amounted to 2,247,611 kilos in November against 2,906,362 in the corresponding month of 1895.

It is expected that the machinery will be mounted to inaugurate the electric light service at Pirassununga, São Paulo, about the end of January.

In Paraná, says a correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*, business is extremely dull. The price of herba mate has declined and there has been a considerable decrease in importation.

The proposal to found an international American bank is again to fire in New York. It is altogether a sound business scheme, and has too much sentiment involved in it to inspire much confidence.

A letter in last Saturday's *País* says that planters complain very much of the delay in receiving the pay for the cane which they have furnished to the Rio Branco central sugar mill, belonging to the Companhia Lempopina.

A proposal to the appointment of a committee by the government to revise the statutes of the Banco da República the *Liberdade* very pertinently remarks that the bank belongs not to the government, but to the shareholders.

The customary annual shipment of apples and ice from Boston is now in, and American apples can be bought at \$5000 to \$6000 per dozen at the fruit stalls. This means about one dollar a dozen, or about 10 cents an apple when you take the minimum reversion.

The November export of rubber from Pará amounted to 1,467,703 kilos, of which 191,920 kilos came from the state of Amazonas. The total export from Pará and Amazonas amounted to 2,247,611 kilos, of which 1,103,726 were for the United States and 1,143,875 for Europe.

The minister of finance has corrected his mistake in regard to the articles enjoying a 50% custom rebate. All the articles specified in last year's budget, except kerosene and jerked beef, will continue to enjoy that rebate, together with settled end picked pork as provided in this year's budget.

The report is current that the Brazilian government is negotiating for a new loan, offering as security the receipt of the Central railway. This is a government property which, up to the present, no Brazilian administration had ever attempted to deal with in a loan transaction. — *Financial News*, Dec. 2.

A Washington telegram to the New York *Journal of Commerce* of November 27th says that the state department is informed that Brazil will not renew the McKinley reciprocity treaty. Brazil considers that she was deceived in that treaty, and though she did not lose anything she failed to secure the advantages anticipated.

One of our London correspondents writes that lately nearly all our papers have been marked underpaid, and he has had to pay as high as 50 cents postage per copy. We have invariably paid the customary 50 cent postage and can not understand why the post should mark them short paid. And to ask 50 cent postage in London is clearly a swindle.

Complaints are becoming very urgent in regard to the delays in dispatching merchandise through the custom-house. It is said that the suspension of several examiners (*conferentes*) is the cause, because no substitutes have been appointed, but we are inclined to think that neglect of duty and extraordinarily short days (some officials are not on duty over two hours) are really at the bottom of the trouble.

We presume it is hopeless to expect the *South American Journal* to modify its practice of taking what it pleases from these columns without a word of credit. Among journalists such as practice is not held in very high esteem. On Dec. 5th, the *S.A.J.* had nearly two columns of their pirated news items, which short represents the average weekly forays of that paper.

— According to the federal constitution "Art. 7. It is within the exclusive faculty of the nation to decree" "§ 2. Entries, clearances and charges on ships, the coastwise trade in national goods being free, as well as in foreign goods which have already paid the importers." And yet the municipal council of Paraguassu, state of Paraná, has imposed a tax of 100\$ on every freighted vessel entering that port and consigned to some party living outside the city!

The report current some time ago that Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers, the well-known coffee importers and roasters, were meditating the erection of a sugar refinery, turns out to be true. They have advertised for a superintendent for a sugar-refining plant, and it is said that the construction of the refinery will be begun at once. It will be located on John Street, Brooklyn, near their coffee roasting establishment, and will cover a whole block. They will not be connected with the sugar trust.

For the year ending 30th September last the gross income of the Rio Flour Mills and Granaries amounted to £122,958, and the expenditures to £103,810 (including £5,000 to the reserve fund), leaving a net profit of £19,138. Adding to this the £89 brought forward from 1895 and the surplus amounted to £19,947. An interim dividend of 3s. 6d. (£3,669) was paid on June 1st and a further dividend of 10s. 6d. (£11,907) has been declared, making a total dividend for the year of 4s. 6d. or 4.67% to be carried forward.

The district court of the federal district has decided that the government must pay to the Companhia Lloyd Brasileiro the cost of repairing the steamer *Santos* and *S. Salvador* and the lighter *Timberd*, the charter of the latter, compensation for the time lost while these vessels were undergoing repair, and the value of articles stolen or destroyed on board when they were in the government's possession. In rendering this decision the judge establishes the doctrine that citizens who are injured by acts of the government, are entitled to compensation for the injury which they thus sustain. This is certainly sound doctrine.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

The expenditure of the State of Espírito Santo for 1897 is estimated at £4,611,243,564.

The November receipts of municipal revenue of the Pernambuco amounted to £54,612,336.

The prefect of the federal district has very properly vetoed the to 2% export duty voted by the municipal council.

The revenue of the state of Pernambuco in November amounted to 2,067,628,880, the greater part of which was derived from the export tax on rubber.

The treasury paid to the Italiens legal on the 22nd inst. the sum of 4,000,000\$ as stipulated in the recent protocol celebrated between Brazil and Italy.

In substituting the bank issues now in circulation the government can do no better than to return to the use of the notes printed by the American Bank Note Co. As an additional precaution against counterfeiting a special paper might be used.

It will be a great relief to us to get rid of the truck of surcharged and ugly bank notes in circulation. Many of them represent banks from which the right of issue was long since withdrawn. If now the government will return to the old custom of using uniformly and neatly printed notes, employing a good quality of paper for that purpose, it will confer a great boon upon the public.

The destination of the *titles* of properties is. It is decided that they shall be deposited in the Caixa da Amortização where the interest accruing shall be used to redeem outstanding currency. The withdrawal, then, is only partial. They are substituted by treasury notes, which gives an excuse for a new issue of 80,000,000\$, and then they are to be filed away for some time to come, we shall not be surprised to see Deputy Glycero proposing their reissue.

The government has extended to March 31st the period for redeeming without discount the treasury notes of 500\$ and 100\$ of the 5th estampa, 200\$, 100\$ and 50\$ of the 6th estampa, and 20\$ of the 7th estampa. For the banknotes the period is extended to June 30th next for the following notes: 500\$, 1st estampa, green, of the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brasil; 500\$, 2nd estampa, blue, green, and 50\$, 1st estampa, green, of the Banco da República; 200\$, 1st estampa, green, and 50\$, 1st estampa, green, of the Banco Nacional do Brasil; 100\$, 1st estampa, green, of the Banco do Brasil; 100\$, 1st estampa, green, of the Banco da República; 50\$, 1st estampa, green, of the Banco do Brasil; 50\$, 1st estampa, green, of the Banco da República; 20\$, 1st estampa, green, of the Banco da República; 10\$, 1st estampa, green, of the Banco da República.

The budget voted by the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro and signed by the governor of that state, estimates the revenue for 1897 at £14,134,747,000 and the expenditure at £14,133,445,742. The principal sources of revenue are as follows:

Export duty on coffee..... 10,000,000,000

" " other articles..... 334,917,000

Extraordinary revenue..... 3,049,811,000

Tax on transfer of property..... 1,864,917,000

Stamp tax..... 313,307,000

Deposits..... 860,473,000

The following are the principal items of expenditure:

Public instruction..... 2,817,000,000

Police..... 1,015,917,000

Health..... 95,500,000

Municipal services..... 724,395,000

Collection of revenue..... 723,370,000

Courts of justice..... 638,800,000

Guaranteed interest to railways..... 600,000,000

State legislature..... 533,560,000

Retired functionaries..... 451,270,000

Interest on state debt..... 440,000,000

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 28th, 1896

Per value of the Brasilian milreis (\$3000), gold, ay d.  
do do do do in U. S.  
cola at \$4.86 do per £1.00... 54.75  
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brasilian gold... 108.00  
do £1.00 in Brasilian gold..... 8.80

Banks rates of exchange, offic. in London today 8.54 d.  
Present value of the Brasilian milreis (gold) .. 31.00  
do do do (paper) .. 280.00 d.  
do do do in U. S.  
cola at \$4.86 per £1.00... 54.75  
Value of \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brasilian  
paper currency (paper) .. 58.00  
Value at £1.00 sterling .. 28.00

## EXCHANGE.

December 22.—The Brasilianche Bank posted 8.54, the London and River Plate at 8.51, but soon afterwards joined the British Bank at 8.54, and this was the official rates of the day. The market was irregular, and the demand for bills, with the banks, notable. Business was done in other than bank sterling at 8.51 1/2 in the morning, but rates declined steadily until 8.54 for other sterling was reported, and the market closed with the banks without rates, and money at 8.54. There was evidently a very large liquidation business doing, for the Banco da Republica and the two English banks furnished bills, with conditions, naturally, at 8.54 until nearly 3 o'clock, and the transactions reported were realized at 8.54 for bank and 8.54—8.51 1/2 for other sterling. The Banks closed with buyers of sovereigns at 8.50, sellers at 8.50; nothing was reported in gold on the street.

December 23.—The banks opened at 8.54, at which all were not drawing, and other paper found takers at 8.51 1/2, ready bills, and at 8.51 for all January. About mid-day one of the foreign banks showed some inclination to draw, and bank paper was offered at 8.51 1/2, the market then advancing rapidly until 8.54 for bank and 8.54 1/2 for other paper were reported, the latter for ready bills, and also for January. This some money appeared, with the usual weakness in rates re-appearing, and the day closed with bank sterling quoted at 8.54, and with buyers of other paper at 8.51 1/2. There was a good deal of animation, the reported extremes being from 8.54 to 8.54 for bank and 8.54—8.51 1/2 for other bills; certainly very wide difference. There was nothing doing in gold on the street and the Banks closed without offer, or bid, for sovereigns.

December 24.—The official rates was 8.54 at all the banks, but the market opened indifferently, with bank reported at 8.51 1/2, and other sterling at 8.54. During the morning business was at a stand, but after mid-day the Brasilianche Bank commenced to draw at 8.54 and to buy at 8.51 1/2, and some bills came out, with an advance in rates to 8.54 for bank and 8.54 for other sterling, with January business reported at 8.51 1/2. There was not much animation, however, and before the close it was difficult to obtain bank sterling at 8.51 1/2, while other bills were readily placed at this rate, and at the close bank was quoted at 8.54. The business reported was very moderate at 8.51 1/2 for bank and 8.54—8.51 1/2 for other bills, according to delivery date for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 28.00; sellers at 28.00; nothing was reported in gold on the street.

December 25.—Christmas Day.

December 26.—No change was made in the official rate of 8.54 at which two of the foreign banks were drawing with some freedom, but other paper was rapidly placed at 8.51 1/2, and the market was quiet during the morning. In the afternoon, however, some bills came out here, and, it was said, Santos was also offering to sell; then the banks stiffened and commenced to draw at 8.51 1/2, at first with some reserve, and afterwards freely, and other paper advanced to 8.51 1/2—8.54 for other sterling, with something done for all January at 8.54. The Banks closed with buyers of sovereigns at 28.00, sellers at 28.00; on the street nothing was reported in gold.

December 27.—The banks all posted 8.54, and the market opened firm, with business at 8.51 1/2 in bank and at 8.54 in other sterling. Later bills were offered rather freely for January and found money at 8.54, the banks then advancing to 8.51 1/2, at which nearly all of them did business. But money came out at this rate, and the banks showed reserve in drawing as 8.54, with business reported at this rate in other sterling, but just before the close the tone improved, and the last quotations were 8.54, with reserve, for bank and 8.54—8.51 1/2 for other sterling. The day was rather quiet, with business reported at 8.54—8.51 1/2 for bank and at 8.54—8.51 1/2 for other paper, with 8.54 for all January, and also for February. The Banks closed with buyers of sovereigns at 28.00, sellers at 28.00; nothing was reported in gold on the street.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

December 21.

16 Apolices, 58... 940 36 Apolices, 1895... 930  
3000 do ... 94

## Bank.

50 Commercial... 805 75 Iniciador... 4.25  
50 Constructor... 99 75 do ... 4.25  
40 Nacional... 96 75 Republica, 1930

## Miscellaneous

100 Melli. No Brazil 29 20 Ind. Steaming... 50  
500 do ... 28 200 Melli. Nacional... 23  
400 do ... 27 25 20 Ind. Inst. ... 500  
500 Melli. S. Paulo 42

December 28.

18 Apolices, 58... 942 57 Apolices, 1895... 930  
15 do ... 941 15 do do do 940  
27 do ... 940 940 ha. Cr. R. Bras 33 500

## Banks.

30 Lav. e Com... 110 30 Rural... 645  
150 Republica... 136

## Miscellaneous.

30 Bras. Fed. Ins. 4 350 Melli. No Bras. 26  
30 Com. Ind. Mill 500

## December 29.

1 Apolice, 45... 1,248

## Banks.

30 Lav. e Com... 108 175 Republica, ... 136  
30 Paris e Rio... 85

## Miscellaneous.

17 Fidelidade Ins. 68 350 Melli. No Bras. 27  
30 Heliodor. Nac... 46 1500 Salta Mossoró 10

## December 30.

1 Apolice, 1895... 935 10 dab. Y. Com 165

## Banks.

30 Comercio... 214 84 Nacional... 107  
30 Lav. e Com... 108 100 Republica, ... 136

## Miscellaneous.

30 Un. Varig Ins. 75 200 Loterias Nac... 84  
900 O. Minas, 21 13 303 100 do ... 85  
600 V. F. Sampaio 6 400 Melli. No Brazil 27 500  
500 Petropolis, Mill 85 800 do ... 27  
1000 Torre... 25

## December 31.

14 Gold 4189... 1,500 17 deb. Bras. Ind... 800

## Banks.

30 Comercio... 214 350 Republica, 2d.  
100 Lav. e Com. 24 54

## Miscellaneous.

100 O. Minas, 21 13 300 400 Melli. No Bras. 27  
2006 V. F. Sampaio 6 400 Torre... 25  
50 Central do Bras. 80

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th December, 1896.

## Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been almost active during the five working days since our last report, with sales of about 75,000 bags, realized as steadily advancing prices. The demand appears to have been general also, and dealers and factors are persuaded that the year is to close with the coffee market firm, at prices considerably above present quotations. The receipts of over 30,000 bags on the 1st, and the hard-hauling exchange market do not appear to have any marked effect, to the impression grows daily that the supply must now show a considerable decrease, and it almost appears that reporters share this belief, if we are correctly informed as to arrangements for room in steamers that are still some way off. A considerable advance in currency prices may result in resales, particularly if the banks decide to keep exchange firm, but the position of the market does seem to us much improved, and therefore justifying the somewhat "bullish" feeling of dealers and factors. Stocks and the supply are still considerable, but nearly all the coffee is set this and of the line, and consumers may find that their purchases have been delayed quite long enough.

The market opened firm on the 1st and some 17,000 bags were sold, broken quoting N. Y. at 15.50 per arroba, with 15.50 considered the basis of the business realized. On the following day some 22,000 bags changed hands, and brokers advanced to 15.50—15.50 the higher quotation above representing the market, while on the 3rd sales of 15,000 bags established the basis of about 15.50, at which some of the brokers were quoting. There was naturally little doing on the 14th, and the market was easier, but on Saturday about 27,000 bags changed hands at between 15.50 and 15.50, and to day the market has opened firm, with already some demand, and it is said dealers talk of about 16.00 per arroba for N. Y.

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The markets continue to drag along, as is usual at this season, but supplies are still insignificant and no great changes are reported in quotations. American flour is quiet, but firm and the local mills continue to meet what demand exists.

Lard is unchanged and codfish, of which two cargoes have arrived, is firmer, but no change is made in prices for rice, nor pork. A cargo of Pitch pine has come in, and the market is all unchanged.

We have received no kerosene, nor turpentine, nor rosin, nor cement, all of which are quoted as at date of our last report. Indian corn is higher and harder, of which a considerable shipment has arrived, is lower. The supply of hay has also been fair, with however, affecting quotations. Exchange has been fairly steady, after it was said, some other important liquidations. The business in coffee here and in Santos has been moderate, and there is not too much real money in the market, but the uncertainty as to January is not allayed, and only the banks know what is before us in exchange rates, which were firm as Saturday.

Flour.—The receipts have been:

Gabriel, from New York, ..... 5,000 bbls.

Kaffer Prince, do ..... 5,000 bbls.

7,000 bbls.

30,420 bbls.

130,450

39,160

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[December 29th, 1896]

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, December 27th 1896				
NAME	TONS	AR- RIED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
American				
bk C. S. Hubert	80	Nov. 1	New York	Watson, R. & C.
bk Antioch	67	Dec. 1	Baltimore	Watson, D. & C.
bk Baltimore	52	11	Baltimore	Watson, R. & C.
bk Glad Tidings	63	11	Baltimore	To order
bk Glad Tidings	89	16	Boston	Ferreira I. & C.
bk Glad Tidings	61	22	Rio	To order
Brith				
bk Antigua	86	Oct. 30	Brunswick	Geral de C. & I.
sp M. L.	149	Nov. 31	Brooklyn	To order
bk Kai Detry	231	Nov. 1	Montevideo	Watson, R. & C.
sp Z. Ring	129	17	Newport	Watson, R. & C.
sp Geo. T. Hay	167	21	Mobile	F. P. Paes
sp Thistle	107	24	Pensacola	V. W. Gulum & C.
sp Seville	130	27	London	Watson, R. & C.
sp W. H. Conair	125	28	Madras	Watson, D. & C.
bk Cambria	125	28	Cadiz	Braz. Coal Co.
sp Sir. Marmaduke	145	29	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I.
ing Moon, Star	185	29	Pascagoula	Alvares, P. & C.
sp Ang. America	148	29	Pascagoula	Baz. Coal Co.
ing Snowdrop	149	7	Cardiff	Watson, R. & C.
ing Electra	104	16	Gapse	L. A. Magalhães
ing Union	138	21	Rangoon	To order
ing Union	193	22	Paspachac	L. A. Magalhães

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNER TO
Dec. 21	Bona Br	Rio de Janeiro	Rio Flora Mill & Co.
21	Kilburn Br	B. Aires 7d	Rombauer & C.
21	Saint Ivan Aust	Santos 1d	Karl Valais & C.
22	N.D. de Salut Fr	River Plate* 6d	Karl Valais & C.
23	Argentina Arg	Buenos Aires 1d	C. G. Rodriguez & C.
23	Albion Gr	Buenos Aires 1d	Watson, R. & C.
23	Jupiter Gr	Buenos Aires 1d	Watson, R. & C.
23	Berwick Aust	Trieste* 4d	Rombauer & C.
23	Portosi Br	Valparaiso* 25d	Wilson Sons & C.
23	Indonesia Br	B. Aires 8d	Luis Campos
23	Assam Br	Santos 2d	Quintal, D. & C.
23	Athen Gr	Buenos Aires 1d	Watson, R. & C.
24	Utria Br	Liverpool* 18d	Watson, R. & C.
24	Mozart Br	do* 2d	Norton, M. & C.
24	Golden Cross	Cardiff* 2d	Mess. Maritime
24	Concordia Fr	do* 2d	Bras. Coal Co.
24	Heavey Fr	Havre* 2d	Mess. Maritime
24	La Plata Fr	River Plate* 2d	Watson, R. & C.
24	Galilea Br	New York* 2d	Watson, R. & C.
25	Scylla Br	River Plate* 2d	Watson, R. & C.
25	Utria Gr	do* 2d	Watson, R. & C.
25	Tucuy Gr	Handyside 2d	Watson, R. & C.
25	Cintia Gr	do* 2d	Watson, R. & C.
27	Kissir Pr. Br	New York* 2d	Watson, R. & C.
27	Vitoria It	River Plate* 4d	La Velosa
27	Macedonia Gr	do* 2d	E. Johnston & C.
27	Buenos Aires Gr	Santos 8h	Johnston & C.

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Dec. 21	Fate Rios Fr	Santos	Sundries
22	Cuba Gr	New York	Coffee
22	Saint Ivan Aust	Trieste*	Sundries
22	Kilburn Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
23	Endeavour Br	Gibraltar	do
23	Lucina Gr	New Orleans	do
23	Albion Gr	Buenos Aires	Sundries
23	Eastern Pr. Br	New York	Coffee
23	N.D. de Salut Fr	Marseille*	Sundries
24	Iberia Br	Valparaiso*	do
24	Utria Gr	River Plate	do
24	Portosi Br	do	Ballast
24	Utria Gr	do	Coffee
25	Rose It	New York	Coffee
25	Scandia Gr	Marseille*	Sundries
25	La Plata Fr	Bordeaux*	do
25	Athen Gr	Trieste*	do
25	Berwick Aust	Santos	do
27	Vitoria It	Genoa*	do

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Dec. 28th

Circulation		Public Funds	
525,126,000\$			
105,000,000	Stock 5% currency (apólice)		
124,555,000	Bonds of 1895, "	940,000	
13,254,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted	935,000	93,000
24,679,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%		
15,380,000	Do 1868, 6%		
17,500,000	Do 1870, 6%		
10,030,000	State of Espírito Santo	1,500	000
4,000,000	Do Minas Gerais, 5%		
25,000,000	Do Rio de Janeiro, 6%		
	Emprestimo Municipal	154,000	158,000

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
\$0,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	8,000 -- July 96
20,000,000	Commercio	200	8,000 -- July 96
44,000,000	2d series	80	3,200 -- July 96
16,000,000	Construction	200	8,500 -- July 96
10,000,000	Credito Móvel	200	107,000
10,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	52,000 -- July 96
10,000,000	do 2d series	200	191,000 -- July 96
125,915,600	Nacional Brasileiro	200	6,000 -- July 96
20,000,000	República do Brasil	200	3,000 -- July 96
20,000,000	do 2d series	200	9,000 -- July 96
20,000,000	Rural e Hypotecario	200	58,000 -- July 96
20,000,000	do and series	100	210,000 -- July 96

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
4,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	40\$	
15,000,000	Mato Grosso	100	
63,000,000	Oeste de Minas	75	13,000 -- July 96
24,000,000	do 2d series	200	
70,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	60	6,000 -- July 96
	União Sotocana-Lima		10,000 -- July 96

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	-- Oct. 96
12,000,000	S. Christovão	200	-- July 96
			110,000 --
			138,000 --
			165,000 --

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$	6,000 -- Aug. 96
6,000,000	Brasil Industrial	200	10,000 -- July 96
3,000,000	Corcovado	200	10,000 -- Aug. 96
6,000,000	Conselho Industrial	200	4,000 -- July 96
1,000,000	D. Pedro II	200	8,000 -- July 96
1,200,000	Industrial Mineiro	200	8,000 -- July 96
1,000,000	Manufactura Fluminense	200	8,000 -- July 96
1,000,000	Petropolitana	200	8,000 -- July 96
3,000,000	S. Pedro do Alcântara	200	8,000 -- July 96
3,000,000	Santa Lúcia	200	8,000 -- July 96

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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2.50, 1/4 dozen boxes for \$2.00, and One dozen boxes for \$2.50.

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APPROVED and sale AUTHORIZED by the Inspector General of Hygiene with registered Trade-Mark at the Junta Commercial; Awards obtained at three Exhibitions at which it competed, viz: Preliminary Exposition of Rio de Janeiro in 1888, Paris Universal Exposition in 1889 and the Columbian Word's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The following six letters are more than sufficient to prove the great efficacy of this extraordinary medicine in cases of that terrible complaint.

1.

I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the *Nectandra Amara* accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of *Nectandra Amara*. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations of the success of your remedy.—Flavio, April 1st, 1891.—L. B. de MIRANDA.

2.

On board I gave some of the *Nectandra Amara* wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in case of gastric intestinal complaints with very good results.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymoré, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES.

3.

Santos, 25th December 1894.

I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the ship *Aquitâo* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and enquired on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.I looked them up and after taking some *Nectandra Amara*, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.

Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed.

Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some *Nectandra* in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately did not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc, ERNAN PINTO.

4.

Pernambuco, on board ship *Algoas*, 17th January 1895.It was really an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5.

Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda — It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when in travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I well remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in our business, I am, yours truly, — JOSE CESAR DE MATTOES.

Rua Augusta n. 265.

6.

Santo Tirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bento de Miranda. — My dear Sir: — I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th on February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSE J. PEREIRA BORGES.

N. B. — The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as he will find it very beneficial.

## MANNER OF TAKING IT.

The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

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No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and a manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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